

The label name Rio Santana is probably a contraction of Rio Santa Ana. Señor de Zayas sent the following note with the specimens. "This species lives on the moist sand among the mangroves and 'dog-teeth' limestone in the intertidal zone. The locality is very near the mouth of the river, about 10 miles west of Habana. The beetles are very active and jump like fleas and fly, so collecting them is very difficult. To collect them I made several fast runs along the intertidal zone, holding the net about an inch above the ground."

The new species described above can be differentiated from the one previously described in the following manner.

Body outline in dorsal view as in fig. 1; metatibia with longest seta, excluding setae on apex, not longer than second metatarsal segment; from Cuba	-----RIPISALTATOR Spilman
Body outline in dorsal view as in fig. 2; metatibia with longest seta, excluding setae on apex, longer than second metatarsal segment; from Panama	-----TELLIPONTIS Spilman



CYRTOBAGOUS HUSTACHE, A GENUS OF WEEVILS NEW TO THE UNITED STATES FAUNA (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE: BAGOINI)

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The following specimens of *Cyrtobagous singularis* Hustache (1929, p. 228), a monobasic genus, were found at the ultraviolet collecting light at the Archbold Biological Station, near Lake Placid, Highlands Co., Florida: one, 7 June, 1962; four, 28 May, 1964. The species was originally described from Curumba, Matto Grosso, Brazil. I have an additional specimen from Parque Sooretama, Linhares, Espirito Santo, Brazil. One specimen in the United States National Museum collection was intercepted on an airplane from Mexico. Material in the British Museum (N. H.), determined by R. T. Thompson, was seen from Obidos, Brazil, April, 1963, F. D. Bennett, on *Salvinia*, and Ogle Estate, British Guiana, October, 12, 1961, F. D. Bennett, on *Salvinia auriculata*. The present deter-

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mination is based upon a study of the original description and material from the British Museum (N. H.) determined by R. T. Thompson. The specimens seen agree with the original description but have a six instead of a seven segmented funiculus. It is assumed that the description is in error on this point because of the unusual antennae.

In using the subfamily key presented by Kissinger (1964) some difficulty may be experienced in placing the genus. At couplet 18 the genus is correctly described by the first statement except it has the first segment of the antennal club nearly glabrous and lacks both a seven segmented funiculus and an apical channel on the prosternum. The alternate statement of couplet 18 refers to Rhynchophorinae, with which *Cyrtobagous* could not be confused due to its lack of a tibial uncus. At couplet 36 a decision is difficult because the unusual claws of *Cyrtobagous* appear connate but are free when examined under a compound microscope. If the connate claw choice is followed the six segmented funiculus will immediately distinguish *Cyrtobagous* from the choices of five and seven segmented funiculi offered at couplet 37. If the free claw alternative at couplet 36 is followed the genus will come out at couplet 52 to Hyperinae due to its transverse eyes. *Cyrtobagous* lacks conspicuous setosity on the rostrum; the elytra and prothorax are clothed with well separated, round, green (or blue) submetallic scales; the funiculus has six segments; the antennal club has the first segment elongate and largely glabrous; and the ventral parts of the thorax, femur, tibia and tarsus are clothed with dense, grey water repellent vestiture. Hyperinae have the rostrum more or less uniformly setose; prothorax and elytra with dense, narrow, elongate scales or setae; funiculus with seven segments; antennal club uniformly pubescent; and lack water repellent vestiture.

In the key to the genera of Eirrhinae of the United States presented by Kissinger (1964) the genus will run to couplet 9 because the hind tibia is not uncinata and will key to *Stenopelmus* Schoenherr due to the short prosternum and nearly centrally inserted front coxae. *Cyrtobagous* in addition to features mentioned above has the rostrum slightly longer than the dorsal margin of the prothorax in side view, scape not reaching eye, scrobe not extending below eye, and has the tarsal claws nearly straight in side view. *Stenopelmus* has a seven segmented funiculus, dense vestiture on prothorax and elytra, rostrum about one-half as long as prothorax in side view, scape extending past middle of eye on ventral margin of eye, scrobe extends beneath eye, and tarsal claws are distinctly curved.

The original description of *C. singularis* gives a range of length of 2.5 to 2.8 mm.; available material ranges from 1.88 to 2.64 mm. long by 1.00 to 1.50 mm. wide

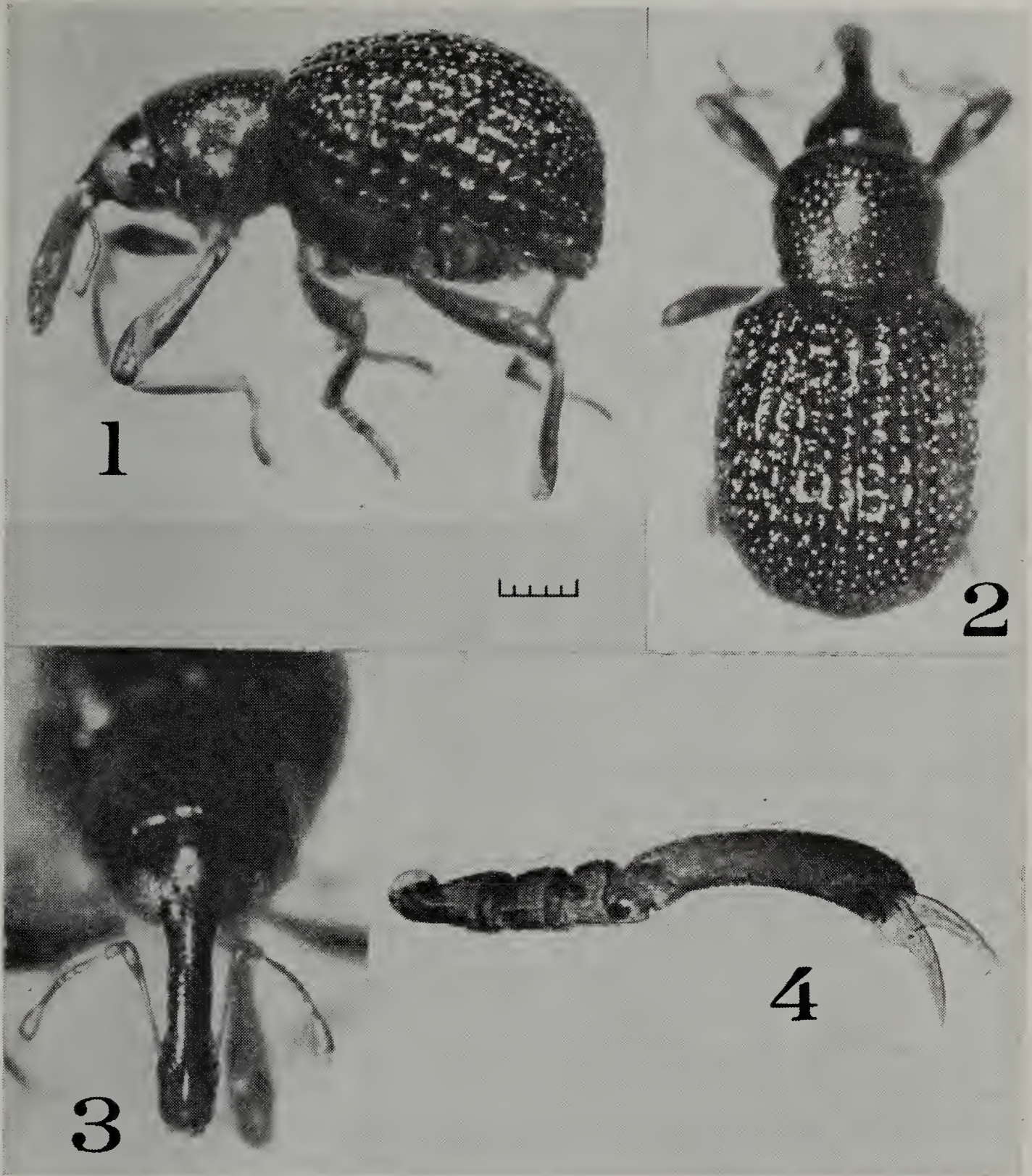
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FIGURES 1-4—*Cyrtobagous singularis* Hustache, from Archbold Biological Station, Lake Placid, Florida, apparently a female. 1—Lateral view, scale equals 0.299 mm. 2—Dorsal view, scale equals 0.296 mm. 3—Dorsal view of head and rostrum, scale equals 0.232 mm. 4—Lateral view of tarsus 3, scale equals 0.072 mm.